Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1835. [No. 2,508.

BOOK-BINDING, &c., &c.

SUCCARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the public that he has established a Book-binding Department, in a room of the House, in which is the *Bombay Gazette Office*, and engaged Mr. W. WAKEFIELD from Madras, and lately employed in Mr. Malvery's Library, for the purpose: where Regimental Blank books, Albums and Scrap Books will be made to order, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, Card, and Spectacle cases, &c. &c will be neatly and promptly executed, on moderate terms.

All orders addressed to S. K. B. to be left at the Gazette Office, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Europe materials are used for Binding the Books, and composition applied to prevent the insects from destroying them.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, 8th August, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground stabling, and appurtenances, situated near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the Late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, or SUCCARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, at the Gazette Office, in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information and further settlement afforded, and effected.

Bombay, 8th August, 1835.

જાહેર. ખબર *

વેચવે ઇનું છે *

કિ. બોરેલી. જગોનું. અને. પક્ષી. બામણીનું. રેવાનું. ઘર. તેરગોનાં. બે. કુવા. તથા. લોકિ. કૂવા. તથા. તેરને. લગતો. નખેલો. તથા. બીજું. જેકાંઈ. ઇકિ. તે. શાથે. વેચવા નુછે * કિ. ગીલકત. જંબુસ. વાડીગો. કાંપનાં ગેદાનનાં. નાકાંપર. જેરને. કારડીઇ. કેસાશ ટવ. કરીને. કેરછે. તે. ગરનાર. લપ્ટનેનટ. કાલેનલ. જારજ. લુવેલીજ. વાલીછે * કિ બે. કાલગો. બીશતર. કેરાર. રેરેછે. અને. બાશ કિનાં. રૂ૧૦૦) લાકુ. આપેછે * કરેક. ખ રીદી. અથવા. ખરીદીગો. જે. કિ. ગીલકત. ખરી દે. કરવા. ચાહતા. ઇકિ. તેણાંગો કિ. કુરપા. કરીને. બીશતર. શી. ગીલડરને. અથવા. શાખા રામ. કેશવ. ંદારીને. નેચણીટ. લેનગો. ગે જેટ. આપીશ. બધે. પુછવુંકે નાંકાં. કિ. બા લકતનો. નમુનો. જોવાગો. આવશે. અને. જે કાંઇ. પુછશે. તેનુંજી. શાસબંબ. પાડશે. અને. બીજું. શાલું. કિશે. ઠીક. પંણ. કરશે *

શ્રી. મુબબઇ. તા. ૫ મી. આગશટ. ૧૮૩૫

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next 11th instant, will put up for public outcry, and sell off chiefly without limits; the following collection of goods, vizt. A small Invoice of Perfumery, Medicines, &c., consisting of Hungary and Honey water, Macassar Oil, Soups of sorts, Essence of Ginger, and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Hamand Nail Brushes, Spirits of Hartshorn, Turkey Rhubarb, Smyth's Tooth Brushes in sets, &c &c. 200 pieces of Europe colored Cotton Handkerchiefs, 40 dozen of Paint Brushes, the remains of a batch of Blacking, an elegant Trinchonopoly Carpet, 18 feet square, about 250 dozens of ripe Hodgson's Beer, Frontiguac, and other Wines and Liquors, 200 Gross of Tobacco Pipes, a great variety of Glass Ware, 30 Cases of Fresh Europe Pickles, various useful Household Furniture and at, 1 P. M., any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may be received.

Apollo House, 8th August, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £150, £200 and £300, at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STUART & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber JOHN STUART, will cease on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, to have any interest in the concern now carried on, by him and the other Subscribers, at Bombay, under the firm of FERGUSON, TURNER AND Co., and at Liverpool, under the firm of FERGUSON, MILLER, JUNIOR AND Co.

Signed at Liverpool, 9th October, 1834. JOHN STUART. JOHN MILLER, *Junior.*

Signed at Glasgow 7th October, 1834. ROBERT FERGUSON, WILLIAM TURNER—*by his Attorney, Robt. Ferguson.*

MR. DOMINGOS ROWLAND respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Captains of Ships, as also other Gentlemen, that he has opened a Registrar Office for the purpose of Shipping Sailors of every description, Europeans, Portuguese, &ca. as also servants, every order will punctually be attended to, if forwarded to the *Gazette Office.*

Bombay, 8th August, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *8th August,* 1835.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT GLASSPOOLE LANCASTER, has this day been admitted, a partner in our Establishment.

FERGUSON, TURNER, & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, lately in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.
Do. of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.
Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq

Bombay, 8th August, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE River Built Ship DUKE of ROXBURGH, A. I. 506 tons,
JAMES PETRIE, COMMANDER.
Will be dispatched about the end of this Month,—Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & Co., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 8th August, 1835.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To avoid delay and unnecessary correspondence, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the senior magistrate of police receive, all time expired convicts sent to him from time to time by the local authorities, and that the superintendent of the Indian nany, on application from the senior magistrate, provide passages for all such convicts, reporting to Government the expence thereby incurred

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 31*st July,* 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July, 1835.

No. 367 of 1835.—Captain C. W. Grant, received charge of the office of executive engineer at Belgaum, on the 11th instant.

No. 368 of 1835.—Captain T. B. Jervis, received charge of the office of superintending engineer at the presidency, on the 15th instant.

No. 369 of 1835.—A brigade order by colonel G. Litchfield, dated the 10th instant, granting lieutenant D. M. Scobie, sub-assistant commissary general and superintendent of bazars at Sholapore, leave of absence to proceed to Poona, for the recovery of his health, and appointing lieutenant S. V. W. Hart, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, to conduct his duties during his absence, on lieutenant Scobie's responsibility, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 29th July, 1835.

No. 370 of 1835.—Colonel G. B. Brooks, is appointed to command the Deesa brigade, in succession to brigadier general Salter,

No. 371 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, with the view to assimilate the practice at this Presidency with that at Bengal and Madras, to appoint the undermentioned officers, brigadiers of the 1st and 2nd class respectively.

To be brigadiers of the 1st class,
Colonel G. B. Brooks, commanding at Deesa.

To be brigadier of the 2nd class.
Colonel T. Willshire, His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royals, commanding at Poona.
Colonel R. A. Willis, commanding at Ahmednuggur.
Colonel J. Kinnerely, commanding in Candeish.
Colonel G. A. Litchfield, commanding at Sholapore.
Colonel T. Burford, commanding at Baroda.

No. 372 of 1835.—The following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 18th March last, is published for general information.—

The following officer having been absent from India beyond the period of five years, we direct that he be struck off the army list from the date specified opposite his name, viz :—

Lieutenant Colonel James Livingston, 19th April 1831.

Bombay Castle, 30th July, 1835.

No. 373 of 1835.—The following extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, are published for general information :—

Letter dated the 18th March 1835. No. 18.

The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain six months longer in this country.

Lieutenant colonel Robert Barnewall.
Captain J. H. M. Martin.

Letter dated the 18th March 1835. No. 21.

The following order by the government of Bengal, being equally applicable to your presidency, we transmit it for your information and guidance, and we desire that a copy of it may be furnished to every subaltern officer returning to England, on sick certificate.

G. O. 21st June 1833.

"Instances having occurred of applications on the "part of subaltern officers proceeding to Europe on "medical certificate, for a second grant of passage mo-"ney, in cases of the loss of the ships on which they had "taken their passage, the Governor General in Council "desires it may be clearly understood, that such ap-"plications are wholly inadmissible, and subaltern "officers are reminded that they may always secure "themselves from such loss at a trifling expense, by "insuring their passage."

Bombay Castle, 31*st July,* 1835.

No. 374 of 1835.—The following promotions are made :—

2nd regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant G. Rowley, to be captain, and cornet A. Prescott, to be lieutenant, in succession to Urquhart deceased.—*Date of rank,* 19th July 1835

No. 375 of 1835.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of engineers on this establishment, and promoted to 2nd lieutenants, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment :—

Engineers	*Date of arrival at Bombay.*
No. 120 Mr Francis Wemyss.	21st July 1835.
„ 126 „ William Swainson	
S. art..... ...	

Captain T. Myine, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st July 1835.

No. 376 of 1835.—The rank of the following cadets for the cavalry and infantry, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to regiments, and dates of commissions are assigned them as follows :—

Cavalry.

Rank as cornets.	*to what regt. appointed.*
1 Robert Cairnes LeGeyt 21st Dec. 1834	2nd regt. L. C.
2 Frederick Foster Taylor 5th Jany. 1835	3rd.. ditto.
3 William Loch .....24th Feb.	do. 2nd.. ditto.
4 Hugh Spottiswoode.....do.	do. do. 1st.. ditto.
5 John Forbes..... 1st March.	do. 3rd.. ditto.

Infantry.

Rank as ensigns.	
1 James McGregor....24th Feby. 1835	21st regt. N. I.
2 William Gibbard ....9th June	do..16th ditto.
3 John Hyde Ayrton.. Do. do.	do..2nd Gr ditto.
4 Adam Hogg .....Do. do.	do 5th regt. N. I.
5 William John Boye.. Do. do.	do..23rd ditto
6 James Dennis DeVitre Do. do.	do..25th ditto
7 Lincoln Stephen Hough Do. do.	do..18 h ditto.
8 Charles Burnes.....4th July	do..21st ditto.
9 Edward Bowen.....Do. do.	do..3rd ditto.
10 Bentham Geo. Morison Do. do.	do..24th ditto.
11 Walpole Hammond Clarke.....Do. do.	do..10th ditto.

No. 377 of 1835.—The leave granted in general orders under date the 22nd ultimo, to captain R. O. Meriton, is extended from 1st to the 31 proximo.

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1835.

No. 378 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel J. G. Griffith, senior commissary of ordnance at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for one month from 1st instant, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs; and his senior deputy, captain Laurie, will conduct the duties of the department during his absence.

No. 379 of 1835.—The rank of the undermentioned assistant surgeons, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, having been received, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows :—

Medical establishment.	*Date of rank.*
1 William Pitcairn.....	5th January 1835.
2 Francis Harrison..	Do....do....do.
3 James Jephson, M. D.....	1st March.. do.
4 James Francis Downie Cullen..	Do.. do.... do,
5 John Stewart.....	Do.. do....do.

No. 380 of 1835.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to veterinary surgeon Hilton, in general orders of the 12th March last, for the benefit of his health, is extended to Europe on the same account, commencing from the date of his embarkation from the presidency.

No. 381 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is made in the quarter master general's department,

Major C. Ovans, of the European regiment, to act as quarter master general of the army, during the absence of lieutenant colonel Morse, on sick certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, or until further orders.

This appointment is to take effect from the for embarkation of lieutenant colonel Morse.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August, 1835.

No 382 of 1835—With reference to the memorandum annexed to the list of cadets published in general orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief under date the 23rd ultimo, directing that ensign Alfred Hall, be placed between ensigns Henry Richards and Charles Manger, the undermentioned officers are ranked in the following order and reposted to regiments.

Ensign A. Hall ..	4th Novr. 1834,	25th regt. N. I.	
„ C. Manger	27th do.	do.	17th ditto,
„ C. F Christie	do. do.	do.	21st ditto,
„ H. Fenning	8th Decr.	do.	23rd ditto,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July, 1835.

No. 39 of 1835.—Lieutenant Williams is appointed assistant to the controller of the dock.

Bombay Castle, 29th July, 1835.

No. 40 of 1835.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of March last (No. 3) is published for general information.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian navy have been permitted to return to their duty on your establishment.

Lieutenant C. Sharp.... } v. Egypt.
„ W. Igglesden }
„ R. Harrison

No. 41 of 1835.—Captain Pepper is appointed commodore of the squadron stationed in the Persian Gulf, vice Elwon, deceased.

No. 42 of 1835.—Commander J. Sawyer is allowed leave of absence for three months, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Thornton, to be provisional coroner.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August, 1835.

Mr. Hunter assumed charge of the Sholapore adawlut, on the 14th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1835.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop returned to his duty, on the civil service of this presidency on the ship Euphrates, which arrived here on the 20th ultimo, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Bombay Castle, 4th August, 1835.

The Right Honourable the Govornor in council has been pleased to great Mr. W. R. Morris, deputy accountant general, leave of absence for one month from the 8th instant, under the 14th clause of the absentee regulation, to visit Seroor, in the Deckan.

Bombay Castle, 5th August, 1835.

Assistant surgeon H. Chatterton, civil-surgeon of Kaira, returned to his station, from the leave granted him on the 15th of June, and resumed charge of his duties on the 5th ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Grant, deputy civil auditor and mint master, leave of absence for one month, on sick certificate, under the xxv. clause of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Ahmednuggur.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Castle, 5th July, 1835.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th ultimo, for a further period of one month, on the same account.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1835.

The appointment attaching Mr. G. Waddell, as assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is cancelled, and that gentleman is permitted to remain at the presidency, to prosecute his studies in the native language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1 Captain Ingram, ship Larkins.... .....Bombay.
1 Captain Manesty, 8th regiment N. I.....do.
1 P. Ranlle esq.....do.
1 Rafial Nunes.....do.
1 Captain Harris, I. N .....do.
1 Mrs Aughton.....do.
1 Mr. John Anderson.....do.
1 Edward Eardly Wilmot esq. royal artillery..do.
1 Captain D. Forbes, 2nd grenadier regt.....do.
1 Major Wm. Wilkins.....do.
1 Captain G. Robinson, 4th regt N. I.....do.
1 John Bird esq. I. N.....do.
1 Cornet John Campbell, 1st regt. light cavalry.do.
1 Mr. Fernandes, school master, Scottish mission house.....do.
1 Mr. W. Trevor.....do.
1 Mr. J. Jones, secy's office.....do.
1 W. Kennedy esq. suddur adawlut.....do.
1 Mr. John Nistle.....do.
1 Dr. White, 4th regt. N. I.....do.
1 Dr. White.....do.
1 Captain R. M. Beebee, 6th regt.....do.
1 Dadoba Pandoorung, native education society do.
2 Mr. Mathias Rubell, baker in Sunapore....do.
1 Luxamon Cunoojee.....do.
1 Rustomjee Muncherjee.....do.
1 Koober, subedar (late 5th regt.) pension establishment.....do.
1 The purvue of capt. F. P. Lester, artillery..do.
1 Baliajee Taylor.....do.
1 Abdull Gaunee Hasenkhan.....do.
1 Curseijee Pestonjee.....do.
1 Sr. João Caetano Pereira.....do.
1 Bhow Purvoe.....do.
1 Ranathgirjee Sabgerjee esq.....do.
1 Messrs. Shapoorjee Dorabjee and co.....do.
1 Abdulla Luktiah, contractor.....do.
1 Muncherjee Eduljee.....do.
1 Muncherjee Sappajee Baliawalla.....do.
1 Anderjee Shapoorjee Goolpittee.....do.
1 Cannoba Muncherjee, chief engineer's department do.
2 Mr. W. Kennedy.....do.
1 Ragoo Backajee Limbeh.....do.
2 Soldiers.....do.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 5th August, 1835.

ACCIDENTS.

On Friday the 31st Ultimo, the Neighbourhood of Putakwarree, was disturbed in the middle of the night by an alarm of a woman having been found hanging in a Room inhabited by two females of the Hindoo Caste. Many persons came to see what had happened, but would not render assistance, and when the woman was taken down by the other female who lived with the deceased, though life did not appear to be quite extinct, the efforts made to restore animation were ineffectual.

THE WEATHER.

Dhurrungon.—I am sorry to say we are still without rain, and grain is, in consequence, getting dearer every day; and the Banians are commencing their old game of selling nothing but old and bad grain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANTS OR QUARTER MASTERS TO COMMAND OF TROOPS OR COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The subject of Regimental Staff officers in the Bombay Army being allowed to hold charge of Companies contrary to the custom at other Presidencies having been again noticed by your correspondent "An old Ensign," perhaps you will be so good as to give insertion to the following order issued in Bengal, which I sincerely hope may induce the authorities to consider whether the junior officers of this Army are not as deserving of a Boon,—which this is,—as their more fortunate brethren at the other Presidencies, not to mention the necessity on public grounds that exists in the Bombay Army as well as the others, for such an order.

"*Fort William, January* 29, 1834.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in "Council is pleased to cancel the Govt. G. O. of "26th Oct. 1827, and to resolve that Adjutants and "Quarter Masters of Native Regiments shall not be "considered eligible to the charge of troops or companies, when there are a sufficient number of other "officers present, and qualified for the Command, "both by length of service and a competent knowledge of the native languages."

"Staff Officers of Native Regiments are to be continued on the Muster Rolls of Troops or Companies, and mustered on the Rolls of their respective Departments."

I am, &ca.
F.

Moofussil, *2nd August*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Hursole, on the 29th ultimo, from Fever, after a few days illness, Lieutenant S. Macan of the 17th Regiment N. I., his loss will be long remembered for his amiable disposition and kindness of heart.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surgeon C. Jameson, Staff, from Auringabad.
Ensign G. Cruickshank, 5th Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

2nd Lieut. W. S. Suart, Engineers, to Seroor.
Cornet W. Lock, 2d Cavy. to Solapore.
Lieut. J. Estridge, Engineers, to Tannah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 5th.—Ship Duke of Roxburgh, James Petrie Master, from Port Louis, 17th July.
Passenger.—One arab.

DEPARTURES.

August 6th.—Ship Columbia, R. Hootan, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. Do.—Brig Runsord Pursaud, Dawoodjee, Nacquedah, to Penang.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Ship Thomas Coutts	9th August.	Whampoa	Singapoor.
" Lowther....	11th Ditto	China....	Do.
" Allerton.....	Uncertain..	Liverpool	Uncertain.
		Port	St Helena.
" Indus.....	8th instant..	Glasgow..	& Cork.
" Columbia....	6th ditto....	Liverpool.	
" Lintin.....	9th ditto ..	Ditto.	St. Helena
			Cape and
" Euphrates.....	1st Septmbr	London ..	St. Helena

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates.
Do. Liverpool,—Minerva,
Do. Bengal,—Hydroose, Samdany, and Francis Warden.
Do. China.—Hamoody, Thomas Coutts, Lord Lowther, and Soobrow.
Do. Glasgow,—Barque Indus.
Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robt. Spankie.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy and Barque Fanny, Brig Nassery, and Futty Rahimon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Thetis, Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Ship Cyrene, and Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Elphinstone.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Lowther, Thomas Coutts, Allerton, Lintin, Soobrow, Euphrates, Minerva, Duke of Roxborgh, and Barque Indus.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Hydroose, Samdany, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Lowjee Family, Futty Rahimon, Fazell Kurrim, Barque Fanny, Mecca, Shaw Byramgore, Brig Robert Spankie, Grab Dadloy, Brig Nassery and Nasser.
Arab—Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 520, *a* 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108 3/4 *at*	108 1/4
Third five per cent Loan.....	110 1/4	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/2	101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2	210 3/4
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221 1/2
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10 1/4

HIGH WATER TABLE.

August 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 8th Saturday.....	10 56	11 17
" 9th Sunday.....	11 40	11 56
" 10th Monday.....	0 19	0 25
" 11th Tuesday.....	0 57	1 14

To Correspondents.

SCRIBELERUS has been received, but is too personal for publication. Several other communications have reached us, but too late for to-day's publication. They shall receive early attention.

THE GAZETTE.

SATRUDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1835.

The only arrival from sea, since our last, is the *Duke of Roxburgh*, J. Petre, master, from the Isle of France, 17th July, on the 5th Instant.
Passenger—One Arab.

The following particulars we extract from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22d ultimo:

"The proceedings on the trial of Kurreem Khan and Mogul Beg were closed on Wednesday last. The "plain unvarnished tale" delivered on oath, and unhesitatingly, by Unnia Meo, on the first day of the trial, and the train of evidence which subsequently transpired, have strongly impressed us with the truth of his statement. Unnia's steady recognition of his ram-rod, the solemn asseverations of the Khotuck Chupras see, and the confident testimony of the Mistry, who stocked the Carbine five months ago, are amongst the most striking parts of the corroborative evidence.

Kurreem Khan has a daring expression of countenance, and looks a fit instrument for the work for which he has been tried; his deportment before the Court was that of indifference; and during one of the days of trial, nothing could exceed the impudence with which he endeavoured to brave the matter, and to confuse the proceedings. Mogul Beg was at first, after his own fashion, insulting to the Court—but latterly both prisoners behaved with propriety.

The Court was much crowded during the first day, and many European gentlemen were present; but there was nearly a total absence of Natives of rank. The attendance of Europeans, though few in number, on every subsequent day, has been regular, but we confess we should like to see them shew, more generally, an interest in the proceedings, and make it evident to the Natives that an European Functionary cannot be cooly butchered without exciting a just desire for vengeance.

On either side of Mr. Colvin sat Brigadier Fast, and Colonel Skinner. We fully expected to have seen Mr. Thomas Metcalfe on the Bench, and were at a loss to conceive why our present Commissioner did not give, by his presence, the full weight of his rank and station to the proceedings.

The trial of Shumshoodeen Khan, the Ferozepore Jageerdar, commenced on Saturday last, when Unnia delivered the same "unvarnished tale." We regret that we cannot, with safety, give a full account of the proceedings, and more especially the evidence of Unnia, until the conclusion of the trial of the Nuwab."

Sometime ago we noticed the subject of trial in Civil cases by Jury, and the intended application for an act to secure it. We now see it stated in the *Calcutta Courier* of 25th ultimo, that the Committee had agreed among themselves upon the following principles as the basis of the act to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

Juries in Civil cases to be summoned at the desire of either Plaintiff or Defendant, *or of the Judge*, but not otherwise.

Ordinary Civil Juries to consist of *Four* members, whose verdict to be that of a majority (that is, three jurymen,) but given by the foreman as the verdict of the whole Jury.

Full Juries to consist of *Twelve*. Their verdict to be that of a majority in the same proportion as above, namely, nine; but if so large a number cannot agree *after two hours deliberation*, then the verdict may be given by a simple majority.

The Judge, Plaintiff, or Defendant to have the option of summoning an ordinary or a full Jury.

"Jurymen to receive four rupees per diem for each cause."

What will our Calcutta friends think of the apathy that has been shewn here on the subject of trial in Civil cases by Jury? But we hope the intended act will embrace the three presidencies.

One of the principles recommended appears objectionable. We allude to the one which would fix the ordinary Jury at the number 4. We fear there will be strong objections against a Jury of so limited a number. Nor will parties be satisfied that their case has had a fair trial where the voices of so few determine it. But that, if an evil, can easily be remedied.

We are glad to see the principle of decision by majority recommended. Of all the institutions in all the countries in all civilized Europe, we have scarcely ever heard of one so monstrous and absurd as that of the "unanimity Jury." Is it reasonable to suppose that twelve men can at all times be of one opinion on points submitted to their judgment? Yet by the laws of England, a Jury are *compelled* to agree in opinion! The next principle also appears objectionable. A full Jury is to consist of twelve, and their verdict is also to be that of a majority,—of nine, if given within two hours, and of a simple majority, if given after that time. But there seems to be nothing in this arrangement which can repay the labour the Committee took in hatching it. The number twelve is not the best that could have been selected for a verdict by majority, and as there will be a possibility of equal number, the labour of Judge, Jury, witnesses, and parties may oftimes go for nothing. Nor do the divisions of time, and the large and small majorities appear in any way necessary. Manysmister purposes might be answered by the power held out under the *two hour* limitation. *Thirteen* or *fifteen* would appear to be a much better number, and the opinion of the majority ought at once to decide the question. The Rule that Jurymen should be paid for their attendance, is also a good one, and we wish the Court here would adopt a similar one. It is amusing to hear some of the authorities speak about what individuals are bound to do gratuitously for the benefit of the public, while, all the while, they themselves are receiving a large remuneration for the share they take in conducting the business of the public, and which business, but for the renumeration aforesaid, might go all unattended to for them.

It is intended to convene another meeting for the purpose of having the Draft Act approved.

The first number of a Newspaper under the title of the "*Bombay Portuguese Examiner*," edited by a Mr. Jose Valerio Capella, has just now been put into our hands. The professed object of the Editor appears, by his prospectus, to be "the bringing to light the crimes of the Iron Government established at Goa, and of its sectaries and supporters."

The proceedings of the Goa Government, as recited in the paper now before us, together with the many other cruelties and excesses of which that Government are reported to have been the authors, must excite the indignation of every honest man, and as there is no ordeal which crime shrinks, or tyranny fears so much as public exposure, and as no means short of brute force (which, unfortunately, the legitimate Governor cannot now command) are so likely to check those men in their heartless career, as the risk of public execration, and the ruin it is likely to entail on them, we must wish Mr. Capella every success in his undertaking.

We copy the following from the *Calcutta Hurkaru* of the 25th ultimo, by which it would appear that Sir Frederick Adam's day of reckoning is at hand. It is satisfactory to know that such ready access is afforded at home to those who suffer by the conduct of those in authority here, and that the Court do not hesitate to redeem the errors of their servants, or to visit them, when they have transgressed, with such punishment as will be felt. From all we have heard, we believe few will regret the recall of Sir Frederick Adam.

"Private letters from Madras state that Sir Frederick Adam feels very severely the censure he has lately experienced from the Court of Directors as to several of his measures, and that it is believed he will go home in January. It is said that on the receipt of the letter ordering the restoration of Mr. Lucelles, he had actually the tender of his own resignation written out, but thought better of it. Captain Douglas is to be restored to the Residency of Tanjore. This will be another blow which Sir Frederick Adam will severely feel. It is also said, the Court has disapproved of his advancing three lakhs to the iron Company at Porto Novo. In point of principle they are right, Government has no thing to do with such speculations, but there may be peculiar circumstances in this case. Colonel Smythe, who went home in the *Claudine*, not being able to obtain justice at Madras, carries with him his own memorial, on which it is said that the Governor and Council as well as the Commander in Chief have made favourable Minutes. We don't understand this: for if these authorities are favorable to the gallant officer, how is he obliged to go home for justice, and meets with treatment in other respects utterly disgraceful? We give these as *on dits*, but some of them are vouched for in a very positive manner. Dr. Bimstyne also who was sent home is expected to return with flying colours."

The Calcutta *Englishman*, and *Hurkaru* appear to have taken up the subject of the late order of the Provincial Commander in Chief regarding the correspondence of the Army on "imagined professional grievances," rather warmly. But the Hurkaru comes off second best. Indeed we are surprised to see the Hurkaru take up the side it has, as it has hitherto appeared to us to advocate, with ability and discretion, every measure tending to confer on, and secure to men those rights which, whatever may be their occupations, do indubitably appertain to them. As we have said in our last, officers who may be inferior in rank, must have the interests of the service equally at heart as those who have, by a longer servitude, attained a higher station, and the attempt to deny them the privilege of making grievances known under an assumed name, brough the channel of a newspaper, seems, to say the least of it, an assumption of authority which is as ungracious, as it appears to be unnecessary. The only advantage we can imagine to result from the order alluded to is, that the superiors can, without risk to their comfort, indulge in their foibles to the prejudice, in many cases, of many deserving men. We all know what extremes the possession of power, unchecked by public inquiry or public opinion, would lead even the best men to, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that the source through which public opinion is made known, should be left free. Some bad feeling, and a little discord which unpleasant disclosures may be apt to generate, form the burthen of the objections to the liberty of addressing anonymous correspondence to the newspapers, but this is a small evil in comparison with the advantage which the service must derive from the check which the Press forms on the conduct of officers who might feel disposed to play an unfair game. Many men there are who would meet any obloquy in their own circle, which an arbitrary and unjust exercise of power might give rise to, fancying they had the power to crush the unfortunate individual who might take the liberty of remonstrating on the subject, but there are few or none who do not shrink the idea of a public exposure. To the fear, on the part of many men, of such exposure, more than to their regard for justice, or credit of a service, are the public obliged for their consistency of character. With the press staring them in the face, they have only to choose between disgrace and duty. But the more one reflects on this order, the more preposterous it appears to be. A newspaper, to the Army, as well as to all other classes of the community, operates as a safety valve, and it is injudicious in the

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extreme for the Government to concentrate on their own devoted heads that resentment which, by means of the Press, would gradually evaporate, or extend itself over too wide a surface to be of much harm. And this order appears highly impolitic, from this further consideration, that men are never so apt to appretiate a benefit as at the moment and while they are deprived of it. The Army has had the benefit of the licence too long to pass silently over this arbitrary exercise of power, and men of education and talent, as the army consists of, are not to be cajoled by the flimsy pretext assigned for the revival of the order.

Our experience has taught us that it is the worst possible policy to attempt governing men of cultivated understandings by any rules or laws which would place undue restraints on their liberties and we have ever found, that where any such attempt has been made, the authors of such rules or laws have fallen into deserved contempt. Nor has any service ever flourished so much as that where appeal was made to the good sense of the members, and not to their fears, —where they were bound by their own sense of propriety, not by specific rule.

And, in summing up, we must repeat that the order is as injudicious as it is unnecessary, and that the reasons given for its resurrection are, literally, to use a vulgar yet emphatic phrase, downright humbug.

The army ought at once to protest against this attempted invasion of their rights, and shew the Calcutta authorities that, although they are soldiers, they are not desirous of losing their birth-right as citizens.

CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(Continued.)

From this view of the field, we perceive that the British army is perfectly open to attack along its entire front; and that the left is, besides, liable to be turned, if there be sufficient ability on the part of the enemy's general to make a skilful movement of the kind. The position offers every where fair fighting ground, on which all arms can act to equal advantage. The posts of Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte can do little more than defend themselves, and are too small to protect any extent of front. They are, of course, unprovided with artillery, so that all the flanking fire they can throw out will not, as we shall see, arrest an advancing enemy even for a moment. The rear declivity of the ridge, on which the troops stand, affords to the masses some shelter from the enemy's fire: it is the only advantage which they derive from the ground. If we trace the front of this position from Braine-la-Leud to where Sir Hussey Vivian's brigade is posted on the extreme left, the distance may measure about three miles; but the chord of this irregular mass will of course be a great deal shorter.

We have estimated the Duke of Wellington's army at 70,000 effective on the morning of the 16th of June; and if we deduct from this, 4000 men lost at Quatre-Bras, 15,000 left at Halle, and allow only 1000 for stragglers and other casualties, it leaves us exactly 50,000 men, of whom only one-half are British and soldiers of the King's German Legion, present under arms. Two hundred and ten guns are in position and reserve, together with a rocket brigade, which, for reasons we do not know, only threw a few rockets towards the end of the battle.

If our former statement was correct, Napoleon must have 75,000 men in the field; and the entire plain, from Mont Plaisir to the woods of Frichmont, is swarming with troops. In the first part of this article we said, that the French crossed the Samber with 130,000 men; that is, with 8,000 more than Napoleon himself, allows to have been present. Now, if we deduct from these, 20,000 men lost in the actions of Quatre-Bras and Ligny, 31,000 detached under Grouchy, and 4,000 left about Fleurus and Charleroi in charge of the wounded, it leaves us exactly the number above specified, and comes singularly near the estimate formed by most of the English officers, who had fair opportunities of judging. Grouchy's corps was accompanied by 108 pieces of artillery: it leaves about 240 guns present with the French Army at Waterloo—fearful odds altogether for an army, composed as is the Duke of Wellington's, to contend against. The enemy's ground is, like our own, perfectly clear and open; so that he can move his masses from one point to the other, without the least interruption.

His Army is all assembled—perfectly in hand, every corps is within reach and call. There is nothing to prevent an ordered movement from being promptly and immediately executed. No miscalculation as to time and distance, or the want of active co-operation on the part of the subordinates, can be pleaded; and none of the evils to which extended and combined operations are liable need here be dreaded. Defeat must now be ascribed only to inferior skill on the part of the leader, or inferior discipline and gallantry on the part of the troops.

The sun is already high in heaven, and wherefore tarries Napoleon, so often termed the thunderbolt of war? He knows that a large Prussian force is on his right,—it must, as a matter of course, be in communication with the British,—it is commanded by Blücher, who never tarries, —wherefore, then, this long delay.

Every hour is a clear gain to the Allies, and a loss to the French. Will the gallantry of the soldiers redeem the errors of the leader?

The French artillery were already in position, and it was verging towards twelve o'clock, when a gun fired from a British battery on the right, gave the first signal of battle. The shot was aimed with ominous precision: it made a momentary gap in one of the three columns, composed of six battalions, which Prince Jerome had directed against the wood or orchard of Hougoumont; but it arrested not the comrades of the fallen, and many a lofty head was to be laid low before those brave men were to shrink from the fight. They reach the verge of the wood,—a wild fire of musketry instantly commences,—and, in a few minutes, the entire post is enveloped in smoke. The French Artillery open in support of this infantry attack,—the British reply,—and the fire, augmenting like thickening peals of thunder, soon extends to the furthest extremity of both lines. It exceeded every thing of the kind the oldest soldiers had ever heard, and made the very earth shake again, for miles around the field. Two divisions and a half, forming, at the lowest estimate, 12,000 men, were gradually brought forward to the attack of this post, which of itself was of no very material advantage to the assailants. It lay low, and had no commanding influence on the position, so that its capture could have *decided* nothing; whereas, 12,000 men when properly employed, may decide almost everything. The attacks on Hougoumont continued, with short intervals, during the entire day. The orchard and grounds were frequently in possession of the enemy: but, except on one occasion, when a few determined men pushed through the gate into the yard, where they were killed by the fire of the Coldstreams, they were never able to force the enclosure that surrounded the buildings. The house and some of the offices were set on fire by howitzer-shells, but the burning ruins were still maintained by the gallant defenders. No feeble and temporary post of this nature ever sustained such a succession of long, fierce, and desperate attacks, as this post of Hougoumont: the struggle for its possession only ended with the total defeat of the enemy.

The resistance encountered on this point rendered other measures necessary. Small parties of horsemen, suspected at last to be Prussians, had been discovered on the heights of St. Lambert, about six miles distance from the French right. An Officer, bearing a letter announcing to the Duke of Wellington, the march of Bulow's corps, had also been taken. Time was now evidently becoming every moment more precious.

At one o'clock, a movement towards the French right gave note of preperation. It was Napolean galloping up to La Belle Alliance, in order to direct an attack from that quarter against the British left. A sea of plumes waved around the modern Sesostris; the plain seemed far and near, but a living mass of glittering arms, as the multitudes, rending the air with loud, shouts of *vive! Empereur!* advanced to the onset

Four contingent columns of infantry, far too close to each other to admit of their being deployed, formed the French right of this attack, and were directed against General Picton's division. They were supported by three comparitively feeble bodies, two of cavalry and one of infantry, and were followed by thirty pieces of artillery, that were brought down the slope after the troops, which all belonged to the 1st corps, under Count de Erlon, had advanced into the valley. Marshal Ney led the attack. On the left of these masses were some battalions that proceeded to assault La Haye Sainte; while on the French left of the Charleroi road, a large force, composed of Milhauds Cuirasseurs marched against the British centre. Thus, on one point of the line, infantry alone are sent to attack infantry, cavalry, and artillery combined, and, as yet, altogether unbroken: while, on another part of the line, cavalry are also sent alone on a similar errand. Stand forth, mighty strategists, enlightened tacticians, and high-minded liberals, and explain to us the military genius evinced in these measures! or tell us, could the humblest sentinel in the French Army show less talent and judgement, than was here displayed by your idol, the conqueror of Continental Europe? That the attacks became, to a certain extent, formidable, was the natural consequence of the gallantry with which they were made: for 16,000 or 18,000 French, in high hope and spirits, will always make a formidable attack, let it be ever so ill planned.

On the present occasion, the troops advanced with their usual bravery. Perponchier's Belgian division, in front of the line of the British fled at the first onset; few of the men remaining even to fire of their muskets. The 1st battalion of the Rifles were, of course, forced to give ground before the torrent of advancing foes: they did so, fighting right bravely, and fell back on the main body of the division, which Picton was leading up to the summit of the hill. The 32d and 92d Regiments were the first that opened their fire upon the enemy, who already shaken by the round and grape of the artillery, halted to return the fire of the infantry. A short and desperate conflict followed. The iron headed Picton here fell in a manner, that well became the leader of the "old fighting division"

"Under the close and telling fire of the British infantry, the enemy's columns were soon transformed into mere shapeless masses of men, holding their ground, firmly, indeed, and pouring out a heavy and destructive fire, but destitute of order, and totally unable to meet the tempest about to burst upon their devoted heads. We have seen that Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Royal Dragoons, the Greys, and the Enniskillens, were posted in the hollow behind Picton's division. The Commander of these troops timed his attack with great skill: he no sooner saw the French columns warmly engaged, than he led the cavalry up the ridge and passed through the intervals and round the left of the British infantry. Shrill and wild from *the Highland ranks* sounded *the mountain pipe*, mingled with shouts of "*Scotland for ever*" when the soldiers of *the Scottish* regiments *saw the Greys*, arriving to their aid. The horsemen as they advanced, replied to the spirit-stirring cheer: spurs were dashed in charges' flanks, and, like the *avalanche* loosened by sudden and mighty effort from Alpine cliff the whole of the gallant band burst at once upon the foe. The effect was tremendous. The four shapeless columns were instantly broken into fragments, and trodden under hoof. As the tempest swept on, small parties of men, who had here and there escaped untouched,—others who had only been overthrown,—and hundreds who had sunk down before the fury of the onset, ran wildly about the field, scarcely knowing where to seek for safety; many rushed in upon the British infantry and surrendered. Two eagles and 2,000 men were taken. The ground was covered every where with killed and wounded. The horsemen still continued their bold career; the feeble bodies of cavalry and infantry, that had supported the leading columns, were overthrown,—the thirty guns that had been advanced into the plain were taken; and the artillery men were cut down. Unfortunately this splendid result was not enough; for the gallant hearts who achieved it. Wild with success, and carried away by their own daring spirits, they hurried in utter confusion up the opposite slope, sabreing every thing that came in their way. But here it was, for the hundreth time, made apparent how easily cavalry get disordered and out of hand, and how dangerous it is to indulge in such impetuous pursuits, unless under very peculiar circumstances, or where certain support is at hand. This noble brigade, before the collected onset of which all resisting foes had fallen were completely exhausted and broken, by their own headlong rashness, when they gained the level of the French position, where, if they had been in order, a few hundred of unsupported horsemen could assuredly have affected nothing. It was too late to reflect—time was not even given them to collect. They were instantly attacked by four French regiments of cavalry, that had been in reserve, (7th and 12th Cuirassiers, 3d and 4th Lancers,) and driven back with great loss to their original position: after having completely disorganized, in this single onset, upwards of 15,000 men and thirty pieces of artillery.

(To be Continued)

Calcutta.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

Last Saturday's *Gazette* contained an Order of the Provincial Commander in Chief, calling the attention of the Army to an Order of 1822, which prohibited Officers from "addressing anonymous complaints to the public through the Newspapers respecting imagined professional grievances"; and enjoining the strict observance of it as an Order still in force, although seemingly lost sight of. The republication of an interdict so severe in its terms (for the penalty of disobedience is dismissal from the Service) has naturally given rise to some remarks from our morning contemporaries. The *Englishman* cannot conceive that General Watson would intend to suppress all sorts of Military discussion: the *Hurkaru* interprets the prohibition as "applicable only to '*imaginary* grievances,'" leaving the Officer still quite as much latitude as is desirable for discussion in the newspapers. If, instead of an Order revived, we had now a fresh Order upon the same subject, it is probable that it would have been somewhat differently worded; for that which is now the object of remark, was issued to meet a particular case, in times when the Press was looked upon with fear and trembling, like a powder magazine that ought not to be left without a guard over it. Nevertheless it is impossible not to admit, that Military discipline is inconsistent with perfect freedom of discussion. Our *Hurkaru* contemporary, with all his radicalism, very properly condemns the manner in which the Press has frequently been resorted to of late in contempt of every principle of Military subordination.

"We have seen discussions very recently bearing directly on a case about to be the subject or investigation by a military Court—we have seen officers making use of the journals as channels for branding each other with the foulest epithets—and we have seen anonymous communications denouncing or holding up to ridicule, the Commander in Chief, the Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General; and these professing to come from officers of rank and experience in the Service! We confess that we are utterly at a loss to conceive how any man who really professes to respect military discipline and subordination, without which not regular army can exist, can imagine that such discussions tend to promote either. Let those who delight in holding up their superiors to ridicule make the case their own—and fancy how much respect they would command in their corps, if the privates were to lampoon them every day in the newspapers—yet their doing so is quite as justifiable as for a Captain for example to vituperate in anonymous letters the Adjutant-General or Commander in Chief."

Our contemporary also remarks very correctly that "no grievance of any individual officer, which can be redressed by the established authorities, ought to be discussed—certainly not in the first instance—in the newspapers; adding his opinion, that "great evil has arisen to the harmony of particular corps and to the discipline of the service in general from such discussion." We would go further and say that we cannot imagine a case in which an officer could with propriety make his own grievances a subject of *anonymous* discussion, even after an unsuccessful appeal to the proper authorities. Their judgment upon his case is entitled to as much respect as that of a Court of Law. *The public* may discuss the judgments of either tribunal, but the party concerned is bound to acquiesce in the decision, or to appeal to a higher tribunal, if there be one and to abide by the result. If there be no absolute obligation to follow this rule, it is at least the common practice, and experience has sanctioned the convenience of it. Individuals who think themselves unfairly dealt with, do indeed sometimes publish their case in pamphlets under their own names: but the object is then (or ought to be) merely to throw the various evidence together in a plain convenient form, to enable the public to judge more correctly than it probably would do from current report or imperfect statements. The intention of such publication would be injured instead, of being assisted, by the introduction of lampoons and sarcastic comments upon the conduct of those who may have tried the case, and accordingly few persons have the folly to use such weapons, when they write in their own name. The anonymous scribbler resorts to them in his splenetic humour, because he can enjoy the pain he inflicts with perfect impunity. If then the good sense of Society has imposed a conventional restriction upon the employment of the Press, in matters of private concern in common life, how much more need is there for restriction in matters of Military discipline, the whole principle of which is subordination.

The above remarks, however, apply only to individuals. General subjects must, of course, be excepted; and of these there are many of continual occurrence to the concerns of the Army, which we conceive every Military man has a full right to discuss, anonymously or not; for his opinions are wanted—nay, sometimes invited,—and if he be a clever writer, unknown to fame and young in the service, his name would add no weight to his arguments—perhaps the contrary. Such subjects it cannot be intended to embrace in the Order we refer to; and putting that construction upon it we do not perceive that its revival will impose any injurious restriction upon the service. —*Calcutta Courier, July 20.*

THE ARMY.

The General order of the Provincial Commander in Chief to which we alluded yesterday has we fully expected, attracted much attention. One of our Military correspondents has committed his opinions to paper. (see Military Chronicle) and the *Hurkaru* has devoted a column to a tolerably Conservative consideration of the mandate. It will have been seen that we do not take quite the same view of the affair as our correspondent, but we certainly understand the *animus* without perceiving the force of the reasoning of the *Hurkaru*. The *Hurkaru* would put a stopper upon the discussion of *real* grievances, however minute or personal, to the officer detailing them;—and this would be so far well, if our contemporary meant that the discussions would be injurious to the officer concerned. But what is really the ground of *his* objection?—a fear that great evil would arise to the *Harmony of particular corps and to the discipline of the service in general* from such discussion! Now on this point we are completely at issue with the *Hurkaru*. We think that many a case of oppression,—many a Court-Martial,—and many a frivolous reference to Head-Quarters would be spared, if the authorities were to sanction a reference to the controlling power of the press. There are Commanding Officers and Staff Officers who play pranks enough before high heaven upon the mere pretence that these things are essential to discipline and good order; and there is no resource from the torments that may be inflicted in such guise, but in an appeal to Head-Quarters, —an appeal which is generally answered by passing a censure upon the unfortunate appellant. We could cite half a dozen instances in which grievances, though of a very painful nature, are endured, because complaint to the higher powers usually produces an aggravation of the injury. The press could remedy this if the chief Military authorities recognised such an appeal. But as they not only do not recognise it, but rather view with a jealous eye the preferences shewn to such a channel of complaint, we repeat that we think it advisable it should not be resorted to by officers suffering any particular vexation.

In the specification of the *real* grievances, the discussion of which he would stifle, the *Hurkaru* is in our opinion, rather more unfortunate than in the reasons he gives for arresting complaint at all. Our contemporary enumerates 'anonymous communications denouncing or holding up to ridicule the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Secretary, or the Adjutant-General' as amongst the discussions proceeding from injuries 'minute or personal' to individuals, and therefore pernicious; and, as a climax to his military offence he points to the enormity of 'a Captain, for example, vituperating the two principal authorities. Now setting aside that the high crime, if it were a crime at all, would be just as great were 'A Colonel for example or 'A Lieutenant for example,' to employ his pen in telling a few unwholesome truths, or in delineating the public character of a soldier of great official consequence, it is difficult to understand how such a description of writing can be classed amongst those which it is the object of the Commander-in-Chief to discountenance or prohibit. The *Hurkaru* would 'outwatson Watson.' The Provincial Commander merely ordains the observance of an old, and we thought obsolete order,—an order which simply prohibits officers from sending to the newspapers, anonymous complaints respecting *imagined* professional grievances, and by that procedure neglecting the legitimate sources of redress. But our morning contemporary in his zeal for the peace of Commanders-in-Chief present and to come, and for the quiet and repose of the worthy Adjutant General, would make it an offence to touch upon their infirmities and indifference to the concerns of the army! This is a strange doctrine on the part of a journalist who was once foremost to deprecate illiberal conduct in Lord Combermere; and is singularly at variance with the principle of conduct adopted by the new Military publications in London. In the *Naval and Military Gazette* conducted by *a Captain* in the Army, we find the Quarter-Master-General and his Department perpetual subjects of examination and themes of censure, ridicule or praise according to the extent of information, or personal prejudices of the parties writing. The First Lord of the Admiralty also is kept by the same publication under constant *surveillance*, and every appointment he may make, becomes matter of blame or commendation. The Judge-Advocate's labors likewise receive scrupulous attention, and we have even found the Commander of the Forces in Ireland in the editor's clutches. The *United Service Gazette* is rather more indulgent to the failings of the great military authorities, because, being violently Tory sh, it cannot bear the thought of distressing its fellow disciples. Nevertheless, Mr. Ellice, when Secretary at War, came frequently under the lash of the U. S. Gazette, while the Judge Advocate at Malta (Sir John Stoddard—the famous *Doctor Slop*) and a Colonial Military Governor, have been unsparingly censured for their official delinquencies. In fact were we to take the trouble to search through our files we could find numerous examples of the practice of animadverting upon the official conduct and bearing of high military authorities; but in no instance could we discover that those who inflict the censures have been brought to punishment, or prohibited the just exercise of their understandings or the honest performance of their duty to the army at large. The utility of keeping all persons in power, under as strict a control as the press can afford, is too useful and too well established to admit of a moment's dispute. We shall not therefore insult our readers by going over such beaten ground, even though the *Hurkaru* has had the hardihood to advance an opposite doctrine.—*Englishman, July 21.*

The *Bright Planet* has brought Singapore papers to the 20th June. Mr. Murchison landed at Singapore from the Ship *Cornwallis* on the 16th of that month. These papers contain no news from China and nothing of interest.

We are sorry to hear of two fatal accidents on the present trip of the *George Swinton*. A Pilot boat alongside the *George Swinton* near Rajmahal, on the 12th instant, whilst the Steamer was at anchor, upset, and a boy was drowned. On the same evening the Passengers of the *Baugheruttee* went on shore for a walk, when Ensign Davidson, approaching too near the edge of the bank, the earth gave way, and he was precipitated into the stream and rose no more. Boats went in search of the body but without success.—*Courier.*

GOORG CAMPAIGN.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G. O. by Government, 9th July, 183

No. 266 of 1835 — following Extract Letter from the Honorable the Court of the Military Department under date the 1st last, No. 14, is published for the information of the Army.

Letter, dated 18th February, 1835

Secretary's Letter, dated 8th April, 1834.

"Requesting that copies of certain Papers relative to the employment of a Force against the Rajah of Goorg may be laid before the Court.

also

Two Secretary's Letters dated the 11th April, 1834.

Forwarding additional papers relating to the operations in Coorg, including copies of communications from the Adjutant

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(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

STANZAS BY A FRIEND.

She is gone—ere she knew that life could cloy,
Or ere care or woe had sought her;
She deemed this world, was a world of joy,
For no grief her days had brought her.

No funeral pomp on the wide blue seas,
To her long last dwelling moved her;
Her dirge was sung by the moaning breeze,
And the sorrows of those that loved her.

By no hallowed earth was her cold corse pressed,
Nor with fresh turned sod we bound her;
But in Ocean's bed she found her rest,
With the wild sea waves around her.

Yet wail not, though years which so quickly fled
To her early grave have borne her;
But if you would weep—let your tears be shed,
For those that are left to mourn her.

Meerut U. Mag. for July.]

(*Continued from Third Page.*)

General and Quarter Master General of the Army; the former reporting the surrender of the Capital of Coorg, and the latter the failure of the Northern Column commanded by Colonel Waugh, in an attack on the hill fort of Buckderwaser;

and

Letter from Lord William Bentinck to the Chairman, dated the 22nd May 1834, enclosing copy of a G. O. issued by him to the Army on the close of the Coorg War; and requesting that the distinguished and gallant manner in which Colonel Foulis conducted the operations of the column under his command may be brought to the particular notice of His Majesty's Government."

16th. "Our acknowledgments are not less due to the other Officers, Staff and Regimental; to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, both European and Native, composing the Coorg Field Force; for the courage and discipline displayed by them in this short and successful military operation.

17th. "We desire that these sentiments may be communicated in General Orders to all the Troops under your Command."

Madras.

Just as we were going to Press, a vessel made a *private* signal, which we understand proves her to be the *Sophia* from England.

H. M. Brig *Algerine*, Captain Thomas, on a cruise, Brig *Zephyr*, Captain Doig, to Pondicherry, left the roads this day.

The Weather continues very favourable, but we have not had rain so frequently since our last report, as for some weeks before. Saturday evening, and night were cool, but no rain. On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock we had a high land-wind from the north of west, but the Thermometer within doors did not rise above 83o; southerly wind came in early in the afternoon and continued all night—the Thermometer did not fall below 80o. On Monday the land-wind continued until after 4 P. M. when the Thermometer stood at 90o within doors: southerly wind about sunset, and continued all night. On Tuesday the land-wind blew from the south of west, but the sea breeze, properly so called, set in early, and continued until after midnight. On Wednesday also we had a favourable sea-breeze from due east. Early on Thursday morning it rained very heavily and the Thermometer fell to 86o—cloudy morning, cool day, and sea-breeze set in early—during the night we had a greater fall of rain than we have experienced since the first week in April. There was but little wind yesterday morning, and the sea-breeze, which set in about two o'clock almost entirely ceased soon after sun-set. The Thermometer in an open verandah stood at 87o, and within doors at 84o, at 11 o'clock this morning.—The minimum of the week has been 74o 8',—*Gazette, July 25.*

The Jeypore Affair.

Execution.—Some private letters of the 22d. ult. from Jeypoor were received at the Presidency on Monday. One of these we learn communicates the intelligence that five of the men who had been identified, as most forward and active in the attack on Mr. Blake, were executed on the morning of that day by the Jeyporean authorities and in the street fronting the temple at the door of which the atrocious murder was commited. Three of these men it seems were *Meenas or Minas*, fellows of the lowest caste and among the most reckless villains in the country. These fellows were attached to a Chowkee opposite to the temple; one of them was jumadar of the guard, and the others were two of the men composing it! The other two criminals executed were a Moslem and a Rajpoot, both soldiers. Another man, a Moslem, the most guilty of all, had been reprieved till the morning [illegible] in order to give him time to produce [illegible] of a charge adduced by him against a [illegible] of the name of Sheo Lal, of having ins[illegible] to join in a t[illegible], which he threatened would be excited and set in mo[illegible] vant of another Srawajee, Dewan Ke[illegible] o credit whatever is attached to this [illegible] n the contrary, it is believed to be [illegible] d with a view to defer the execu[illegible] er. He was promised however, [illegible] ubstantiate the charge, his life [illegible] d: if he failed to prove it, as was [illegible] as to have been executed on the [illegible] e 23d. Some two or three others [illegible] amed by witnesses, but have escaped [illegible] sconi. None of the towns-people had [illegible] ed, which is to be regretted, as an ex[illegible] of some of these is highly necessary. The [illegible] poor authorities are reported to have used great [illegible] xertions, however, to detect the criminals, and [illegible] f course where thousands were, engaged it [illegible] must be difficult, if the villains are faithful to [illegible] each other to identify any of them. As however, we are to presume that many who were in the crowd may have been innocent and helpless [illegible] spectators of the crime, large rewards would [illegible] probably induce them to come forward and identify more of the murderers. We understand that several more men are in custody, though it is thought that the evidence will not sufficiently bring home to them the guilt of actual participation in the crime, to justify the infliction on them of condign punishment.

The execution of the five culprits passed off without any appearance even of disturbance, the arrangement of the Jeypoor authorities for preserving peace having been very judicious. It is observed, that the murdered Mr. Blake could have had no reason to suppose that his remaining in the city could have excited any commotion, and drawn upon him the fury of the Meenas, who are described as of the lowest caste and among the most reckless villains in India. Some of the letters remark that there is no evident connection between the attack on Major Alves and the murder of Mr. Blake, although they followed so closely upon each other as to appear to be the same cause, as indeed they are in some quarters still suspected to be. Of the views of the Political Agent on this subject, no official report has been made public. We stated some time ago that the gates of the city had been closed to prevent Mr. Blake escaping. We learn, however, that the latest letters express doubts of the fact, or at least state that no proof of it has been obtained. It is certain however, that whether they were closed or not, Mr. Blake could never have reached them, and the fact is only important therefore, as respects the question of the participation of the guard in charge of it, in the murderous designs of the mob.

The melancholy past is beyond remedy—we cannot bring the dead to life, nor can the strictest fulfilment of the claims of justice restore to the service and society, a gentleman of such promising talents and amiable qualities as, the murdered Mr. Blake. The future, however, is our own, and we have a right to expect that the preventive means adopted by our Government will be such as to secure the lives of public functionaries, and the public interests involved in them, from such fatal commotions. The execution of a few *Meenas* and other low instruments of villainy, promises no security at all.

Wretches of this kind, whose lives are of little value to them, are always forthcoming to do the drudgery of slaughter as long as there are either powerful Chiefs or Mobs to set them on. Mr. Blake was murdered—atrociously, horribly murdered, by a Jeypoor *mob*, and these professional people would never have thought of harming him if he had not been previously mobbed and baited by the people. They came in at the conclusion of the tragedy as the immediate, instruments, and they bear just the same relation to the populace of Jeypoor who set the chace on foot, as the hun[illegible]men who cuts the throat of the Stag does to the hounds, who run him down. Nothing has yet been done at all sufficient to prevent the same horrible scene being acted over again, the first time it happens to suit the convenience or the passions of any Chief or Mob either at Jeypoor or elsewhere. It is the universal sentiment that the slightest abatement ought not to be made in Sir Charles's instruction, and that *every person concerned in the attack ought, as directed by him,* (we mean by the Governor-General in Council) *to be executed.* We feel confident that no misplaced tenderness or local feeling of any kind will interfere to lessen the effect of this determination. We must look to *India* as well as to Jeypoor, and balance the death of the guilty people who will suffer on this occasion against the thousands who will lose their lives in the tumults and convulsions to which we shall be continually liable if a severe example is not now made.

As the *chokey* where the Meenas, &c. were *stationed*, is opposite to the Mandar, it is evident that they only came in *at the death*, after poor Blake had been hunted down by the populace. The people who first raised the tumult against him had really more to do with his murder than these persons who came on the scene only when men's passions had been thoroughly inflamed and he had been devoted to destruction and must have been killed at any rate.

We repeat, it is of little use punishing mere instruments. The Jeypoor mob would not care a rush if 50 Meenas were hung as high as Haman every day for a month, so that they escaped.

Since the foregoing was written we have been favoured with a copy of the deposition of Mr. Blake's Mahout which we subjoin. It is wonderful how he escaped, poor fellow:—

Substance of a statement of Dabod Khan, Mahout, who was in the service of Mr. Blake.—"I drove Mr. B.'s elephant on the morning my master was killed in the Town of Jeypoor. As soon as Mr. B. had mounted the elephant with Lutchmun Chupprassie in the Khawas, and the animal moved forward from the palace gates, an uproar arose, and the populace began to throw stones and bricks, and whatever they could lay hands on at Mr. B. At the Tripoleen Durwaza, near the former gateway, there was a guard of the Raj, the men of which armed with spears and swords *joined in the outcry* and accompanied the elephant, making use of their arms in various ways, and exclaiming "mar," "mar." One or two spears were thrown at Mr. B. in his howdah, but he avoided them. Some of the men also hacked the elephant's hind legs with swords. Luchmun Chupprassie desired the Churkur a or elephant cooly, to beat them off—he took the ladder attached to the side of the elephant out of its slings and struck one of them with it: they turned upon him directly and cut him down. There was a suwar before the Elephant who was clearing the road with his sword as well as he could. Mr. B. called on him to gallop on to the quarters of the Agent to the Governor-General, and give information of what was passing, and the suwar rode off. After getting on a little further Mr. B. and I both saw that the gate in front was closed, Mr. B. then said go to the house of* Poorahit Ramnath. *I attempted to drive the Elephant in that direction, but it was impossible to get on, as missiles of all kinds were showered upon us and the Elephant had been disabled in the hind legs. Mr. B. therefore called out "make for the temple of the Poorahit," which was close at hand. When we got up to that, the door was closed, but the Chupprassie, Mr. B. and myself, got inside by the window above the door, being assisted by two persons be-*

* The Priest of the Temple Ramnath.

longing to the temple. As we were making our way into the interior from the window, people upon the houses and in the streets continued hallooing and exclaiming, "there goes the murderer, kill him." We were taken down to the place of worship below, and conducted to a small koothee, or room, where we expected to remain in safety, and Mr. B. being very thirsty drank some water. The door was shut upon us and we kept silence. After we had been there a short time, some one came to the door and, said do not be alarmed, the mob is being dispersed by the Raj; but immediately afterwards stones began to fall on the church and hall of worship and people burst into it and also got upon the roof of the buildings, and the door of the small room, in which we were, was burst open, and stones were then poured in upon us; we sheltered ourselves as well as we could and defended the door way until the walls above us were broken through near the roof, when we were attacked. Several of the assailants called on me to come out and they would not kill me, Mr. B. said "there is no use in remaining here any longer, we must die, as well go out," he was severely wounded at that time in the head and face. I assisted Luchmun who was scarcely able to move to get out of the room and Mr. B. followed. Both Mr. B. and the Chupprassie were instantly killed, but I was saved by the interference of an Harkaru of the Raj, who seized me by the arm and drew me aside. I was subsequently taken to the palace and Rowuljee ordered me to be protected.

The more we reflect on this tragic affair the more unaccountable it seems; all the letters we have seen concur in acquitting the Rawul or his party of being implicated in it; but then, as we have before urged, what government must that be which is unable under its own palace walls to protect the life of an unarmed envoy! Not a servant of the Raj—not a soldier would seem to have raised his voice or his arm to stop the butchery, which we know was not the work of a minute, but occupied some time in the enacting. Where were all the Thakoors and Mootsuddies? They could not all have been with Byri Lal, pacifying the Mahjee, or settling the disputes of the old woman in the Mehul. We hear of a disposition to ascribe the *emeute* to the irritation produced by the murdered Functionary's reproaches of the treachery manifested towards the gallant officer who was so desperately wounded. This would be a most dangerous error. There is not sufficient ground for the inference: and if there were, again we ask, is that a government worthy of our protection which is powerless to prevent the murder of our envoy in open day under the palace walls? We have said already, we would not spare a man concerned in the murder—but the case demands more. The British authorities should no longer suffer the pageant government of Jeypoor to retain its rank among the States of Rajpootana. All the letters which reach us that contain any allusion to the subject, urge that any thing short of this decisive measure, will be a weak and mistaken *leniency*. A friend who has seen much of that part of India observes, "All Rajpootana would know as well as fear the policy which would dictate such an order as that which one of your correspondents supposed to emanate from the Council Chamber, that 'Jeypoor as an independent State, has ceased to exist.'"—*Hurkaru.*

Agra.

We this week present our readers with an Journal in a new, we hope we may add with the tribe of puffers—an improved form. With the new form we have adopted a new name, which will identify us more with a station, where we have throughout our career met with the most steady support, a station destined to become the focus of the Intelligence, Enterprise and Business of Western India, and one that we hope to see attain the same relative magnitude it possessed in the days of Akbar. Moreover since the establishment of so many Up country papers the term "Mofussil" ceases to be a distinctive appellation, and to those who understand it, it gives a very vague if not erroneous idea of the objects of the paper and none of its locality. Those who are utterly ignorant of it, as our Calcutta contemporaries, add to our title, as a kind of exponent, the word Agra and we accordingly find that uncouth and harsh pleonasm, "the Agra Mofussil Ukhbar" applied to us in the Calcutta and other Journals. The inapplicability of our abandoned name is also shewn in the almost total disuse it has fallen into; for we find and *hear* when a friend has an error to point out or something to find fault with, our paper called the Agra Ukhbar. The abolition of that solemn farce our Baratarian Government, has perhaps detracted from the value of the new name we have chosen, but though there is no longer an Agra Presidency. Agra itself has lost none of of its importance and from it we gladly name our Journal the AGRA UKHBAR.

The India Journal of Medical Science, if we may decide on the evidence of one number, has benefitted much by the change of Editors, and at last stands a fair chance of being "the organ of medical men in India." Mr. Corbyn has on several occasions proved that he has sufficient moral courage to enable him to proclaim the truth and the whole truth, regardless of the prejudices or passions of others. In the number of the Journal for this month, which has been forwarded to us, we find him boldly attacking that huge abuse, the new Medical College, which was first assailed by a correspondent of ours, A. M. "Is it intended to cultivate the sciences of medicine and surgery in all their branches under the exclusive guidance of Messrs. Bramley and Goodeve? If so, we do not hesitate to say, that the means are disproportionate to the ends proposed to be attained by such an institution. That Messrs. Br and G. are men of education and high professional talents, no one can for a moment question; but is it to be supposed, that these two gentlemen can teach the several branches of medical education in this country, which in Europe occupy the time of at least five professors? If the medical education in this country is to be a superficial one, we are convinced the pupils of such a school will do more harm than good; if in literature" a little learning be a dangerous thing," how much more so in medicine! Besides professors of anatomy, there should be those of materia medica, botany, pharmacy, chemistry, midwifery, surgery, as well as a clinical lecturer, and one on the practice of medicine." Why not a lecturer on legal medicine too? We call on the Editor to answer another question "should not the Coroner of Calcutta be a medical man?

Mr. Corbyn has also ably exposed that penny-wise measure' the abolition of the Superintending Surgeonships of Berhampor and Allacabad, which has in fact withdrawn all efficient superintendence, not only from these circles, but also from those to which they have been annexed. The unlucky wight, whose fate it is to enact the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, is expected to visit and inspect the hospitals at upwards of forty stations, scattered over a space of about 55,000 square miles. A similar unhappy fate is his, who officiates at Cawnpore. Were he endowed with perpetual motion, and did he march every day in the year, he could scarcely perform what was expected from him. Nevertheless Mr. Corbyn has erred in calling the measure "a grievance" of which the medical department may justly complain. Superintending Surgeoncies and seats at the Medical Board are staff situations; and Government without injustice to any one, might abolish all of them. The real grievance, the master evil, of which the medical service can complain, is the denial of rank with corresponding pay and pension to the seniors, in number proportionate to the Field Officers of the Army. By unanimity, combination throughout India, and repeated efforts only, can the evil be remedied. Mr. C. could greatly contribute to bring about a consummation so devoutly to be wished for. Will he?

The Editor in his next article proceeds to examine Mr. Curnin's plain for a Medical Fund, and of course comes to the conclusion that it is impracticable, from the inability of Officers to pay the high subscriptions and donations. Nothing has yet so clearly shown the unfair treatment which medical officers have met with, in respect to retiring allowances; the high rates of contributions, compared with those of the Military Fund, being in a great measure required to make up the difference betwixt the present military and medical pensions. Mr. Houghs documents as clearly exhibit the difference in pay and allowances, to be much in favor of the military.

A novel feature of this number is the report of the discussions within the *walls* of the *society* (the medical and physical) "which have often been carried on with considerable talent, animation and eloquence."

Future numbers will contain essays on the Medical Topography of India, "commencing with its *southern extremity Ceylon*" Marshall's "Notes" will afford materials for this first Essay, we presume.

"A Medical Adviser, for the benefit of Circuit Judges, Missionaries, Indigo Planters, &c." is promised. The "Physician" produced two Essays and expired. May better luck attend the Medical Adviser.

Mr. Corbyn has constituted himself Consulting Physician and Surgeon to all India, and has volunteered "to answer any questions to him from any part of the country." We notice this for the especial benefit of all who reside 8 or 900 miles from Calcutta, and 8 or 9 from a cantonment or civil station.—*Akhbar, July 18.*

Delhi.

We continue to experience most gloomy weather at Delhi. The rain that fell during the past week was extremely heavy. Our roads, in every direction, are flooded, and the public mails much impeded in consequence.

It is believed that 21 Native Regiments will move at the ensuing relief; and we have learnt the destinations of some of them. The 33d Native Infantry go to Jubbulpore—the 38th to Saugor—the 39th to Neemuch—and the 42d to Bareilly. The 60th move from Futtyghur, and the 69th from Meerut.

We understand that the Opium and Wheat crops in the mountains, about Simlah, have been completely ruined by the heavy rains of the present season.

The rains did not commence at Hissar until the 18th instant.—*Delhi Gazette, July 22.*

Mauritius.

A most deplorable event occurred at the Military Post of Ville-Bague, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., on Sunday last, the 10th instant.

The detachment commanded by Captain *Hassard* was to have been relieved early the following morning, and the men were making preparations for their departure, several of whom had assembled in an out-house adjoining the building that served as a Barrack, both of which were built of masonry, and covered with shingles, when a woman, named *Simenton*, entered the out-house to find a lamp which she said was in a wooden box that stood against the partition wall.—To assist her in finding the lamp, one of the men approached the box, holding in his hand a light which was in the room;—but he had scarcely stooped down with it, than a violent explosion was heard which struck down all in the room and stripped off the roof: It would appear that a spark had fallen from the lamp upon two tin boxes containing powder, which with other articles, were in the wooden box.—All who were in the room were grievously wounded, two men were killed at the instant, and one died some hours after,—there are four others, who are likely to recover.

The detachment was composed of men of the 29th and 87th Regiments.

The names of the killed are:

Armitage, corporal, 29th Regiment, who died at 9 o'clock next morning.

William Smith, 87th—His wife Simenton.—John Clements, 87th—Joseph Ryan, 87th.

Serjeants Reddie and Martin Bryan of the 87th, privates Arthur Maffat and George Mitchell of the 29th, will, it is hoped, recover.

The Magistrates proceeded to the spot where a Medical Gentleman had already arrived, and from the inquiry instituted, it has been most satisfactorily proved that the explosion was altogether accidental.—*Le Cernéen, May 16.*

EUROPE.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—APRIL 1.

Nothing can really be more inconsistent than zeal for religion and the defence of a Sinecure Establishment. It is, in fact, as gross a contradiction as the desire for an ob-

ject and waste of the means for obtaining it. How is any religious purpose accomplished by fixing a clergymen where he can render no service? A man who elsewhere might perform the offices of spiritual instruction, and benefit society, is thrown away where he has no flock, and becomes only the consumer of a certain provision. In what consists the advantage to religion? It has lost the employment of its minister, who is placed where his gifts and acquirements are barren—where there is no field for his zeal and his labours; the clergymen is thus turned into a sluggish idle annuitant; and if it be asked—what more?—we must answer, a galling sign of the subjection of the people by whom he is surrounded.

In defending the Sinecure Establishment on the principle of the inalienability of Church property, the Tories have altogether lost sight of the interests of religion. though the word is for ever on their tongues. They have made up their minds that it is quite right that the people of one faith should support the ministers of another faith; but the question has not yet occurred to them why the services of the Clergy so maintained should be lost to society. If we were to assume for one moment the inalienability of Church property, we should contend for transferring the Clergy from the places which support them but not accept of their offices, to other districts where their ministration may be required. Supposing that the money for the maintenance of the Protestant Establishment should be extorted from a Catholic population, yet what reason is there for condemning the clergyman to uselessness, by fixing him to the district in which he has no flock? If then, those contend for the inalienability of Ecclesiastical property were as sincere in their zeal for religion as in their attachment to the wealth of the Church, they would purpose that about half of the Irish Establishment should be shipped off to places in need of their ministration, their incomes being nevertheless drawn from sinecure livings. In this way the Clergy would be made serviceable somewhere; and those who benefitted by their good offices would have them at the expense of those who did not, and thus some good would be done to a portion of society; while in the present system there is an amount of extortion which only keeps a people in irritation, and the Clergy in idleness. These considerations. however, are as nothing to the Tories. whose hearts are in the coffers of the Church, and to whom sinecure livings have the same charms as sinecures of other kinds. And here it may be as well to point out a misstatement of Sir James Graham, who said that.

"Two years ago it had been determined by Parliament, that where divine service had not been performed in any parish between the years 1830 and 1833, on the next vacancy the Ecclesiastical Commission should suspend the filling up of the living, and should appoint a curate; and that after the payment of that curate's stipend the surplus revenue of the benefice should go to the general purposes of the Commission."

From this it would appear that the Commission was bound to suspend the filling up of livings where Divine Service had not been performed for the time mentioned; but the fact (according to our recollection) is that the power of the Commission is discretionary even in that very strong case, and we may be pretty certain of the leaning with which it would be exercised.

We have seen the results of Tory sagacity and Tory policy in the triumph of the Irish people over the law. Sir ROBERT PEEL required Rathcormac to convince him of the impossibility of collecting tithes: he has had Rathcormac, and he is satisfied; the conviction has been written in the blood of the widow's child. The question now is, whether rent is to follow tithes, as it surely will if it be tainted with the odium of including the support of the Sinecure Establishment in all its rank injustice. The people will be full well aware that in rent they will pay the charge substituted for tithes; and the spirit with which they meet the demand will depend upon their knowing whether they are called upon to pay a sum for which some benefit will be rendered back to them, or one solely and exclusively applied to the maintenance of the yoke marking their national subjection. The Tories would tell these people that what they revolt against as an intolerable wrong, is an immutable right, and would give eternal sentence against them; and they would be mad enough to offer this [illegible] to a sense of justice [illegible]

through the House, and a favourable result was confidently anticipated. It had been decided in a Cabinet Council, that the Prince shall be appointed Field Marshall and Commander-in-Chief of the army. The Duke of Terceira was to be chief of the staff, and as the Minister of War will, by these arrangements, retain only the administrative part of the Direction, the Minister of Marine was to be charged with that department *pro tempore*.

The *Augsbury Gazette* of 26th March contains accounts from Constantinople to the 24th March where it was reported that orders had been sent to the British Ambassador for the return of the fleet to Malta, in consequence of this discovery that the reports as to a conspiracy at Constantinople, and the armaments preparing in the Russian ports in the Black Sea, had been greatly exaggerated.

The British man-of-war, the Salemander, was expected at Constantinople; it was said that a special commissioner from England to Teheran, was on board of that vessel, and that considerable sums of money were also embarked in her for the account of the English commercial houses. These funds were to be landed at Trebisond, whence they would be conveyed overland to Teheran. There was a report in circulation of the effect that the Salamander had orders to make a *reconnaissance* in the Black Sea, in order to obtain positive information as to the continual rumours of the great naval preparations making in the Russian ports. Some persons stated that the British fleet would not return to Malta until after the result of this investigation should be known.

The account is repeated of the arrival of the Egyptian frigate with the funds on account of Mehemet Ali's tribute. Various statements were in circulation as to the amount. It was said to be partly in specie, two millions and a half in bills of exchange, and the remainder in coffee.

Sir James Graham concluded his speech with the best piece of path os we have seen for many a day, in the following rather profane rant on the inalienability of Church property:—"I say that that principle is as high as heaven, and you cannot touch it (cheers); it is as strong as the Almighty, and you cannot overturn it; it is as fast as the Eternal, and can never cease to bind you (cheers); it is fixed in you as Christian men and as Christian legislators can never fail to actuate you. This is the view that I take of the principle of the question which we are called on to decide, and I for one will declare that *no consideration on earth shall induce me to compromise or to destroy it* (great cheering." The fly on the chariot wheel is here far surpassed. Sir James Graham is so good as to promise not to compromise or destroy a principle high as heaven, *strong as the Almighty*, and fast as the Eternal. From this we may measure, Sir James's estimate of his own strength—he will not destroy what is as strong as the Almighty.

WILLIAM PITT.

The history of Pitt substantiates in the clearest manner two principles, of the highest importance to the British statesman of every period—that the nation eminently honours political manliness; and that no rank of ability, destitute of moral worth, can possess a permanent ascendency in the general mind. As an illustration of those principles, the remembrance of this first of British ministers is of immeasurable value. The minister who shall emulate him in his steady intrepidity, pure patriotism, and stainless life, may scorn the assaults of party. The statesman who reposes his popularity on the strength of his talents, while he insults public feeling by the license of his life, must see in the humiliation of Pitt's brilliant rival the prognostic of his own decline.

The circumstances under which Pitt assumed the Ministry in 1783 have been already remarked, as bearing the most singular likeness to the present hour. The strength of his antagonists, their connexion with the proudest part of the aristocracy on one side through North, and with the most violent part of the democracy on the other through Fox; their influence over the chief organs of public opinion, their power in the cities and boroughs, their great abilities, and their submissive majorities in the House of Commons, raised a mass of obstacles, before which the boldest courage, or the most practised wisdom of earlier polity would have recoiled. No minister of former times had ever found such a rampart to storm, or, if he had found, could have stormed it. Perhaps no Cabinet, gifted with whatever variety of powers, could have broken down the prowess of the Opposition which in this memorable year marshalled itself against the young minister. It was the combination of talents in Pitt alone, the extraordinary possession by an individual of "the various faculties of statesmanship," that gave him the triumph; [illegible] the coolness of age with the fire [illegible] of experience with [illegible] dexterity of [illegible] with the [illegible] dis-

withered where it smote: knowledge, purified from all that was frivolous, or temporary; and language of a simplicity and strength, that struck its meaning direct into the mind.

He had refused to dissolve the Coalition Parliament. So far his policy differed from the measures of our contemporaries. That lesson is now past. But the more important lesson of his triumph over a refractory Parliament remains to guide later firmness, if the trial is still to be encountered. The whole period has the spirit and moral of a great dramatic scene, the powerful struggle of vigorous capacities, stimulated by the highest prize of human ambition, the government of a free people; the efforts of the ruling side growing more violent as they grow more hopeless; calmness, moderation, and dignity on the one hand, repelling every successive assault of passion—rashness, and personal resentment on the other; the assailant at length exhausted, feeling his strength hourly fail before the imperturbable front of his adversary, at length yielding utterly, and seeing that adversary advance from his citadel, break down the last remnants of resistance, and take full possession of the field.

The expectation of the empire never was more awake than on the day of the meeting after the Recess, the 12th of January, 1784. On that day Pitt was to reappear in the House as member for Appleby; and on that day Fox, at the head of the Opposition, was to fulfil all his old prognostics, that no power in the constitution could withstand the will of the Commons of England.

On that day Fox attended early in his place, and to the universal surprise, at an hour when the House was usually occupied by routine, at half-past two in the afternoon, moved the order of the day for the Committee on the State of the Nation. His purpose was to get possession of the House, and prevent any business being brought forward until he had carried his own motions. But his speech was shortly interrupted by the arrival of the new members to be sworn, and, among the rest, of the man was so soon to meet him in the most extraordinary struggle of ability and influence that the country had displayed.

As the members had taken the oaths, Fox and Pitt rose, both presenting themselves at the same moment, and demanding to be heard; Fox on the right of having been already speaking, Pitt on the right of delivering a royal message. The Speaker declared that the right lay in Fox, unless he thought proper to wave it. Fox vehemently declared that he would not wave it, contemptuously adding, that the King's message might be delivered *after* other business which was of *great importance* to the House was done. He concluded, by moving the order of the day. The manœuvre of silencing Pitt was shortlived, for on this motion he, of course, was entitled to speak, and he spoke with dauntless determination. To the violent charge of secret influence, he replied in the loftiest manner, "defying calumny to bring a shadow of proof that he went up back-stairs, that he knew of secret influence; his own integrity would be his guardian against that danger, and the House might rest assured that, whenever he discovered any, he would not remain a moment longer in office."—"I have no other," said he, exalting his voice, and fixing his eyes on the heads of Opposition, "the *meanness* to act under the concealed influence of others, nor the *hypocrisy* to pretend, where the measures of an administration in which I had a share were blamed, that they were measures not of my advising, *the only answer I shall ever design to make on the subject* and I wish the House to bear it in their mind, and judge of my future conduct by my present declaration." After a succession of motions by Fox, Lord Surry moved, that "It is the opinion of this Committee, that, in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions, there should be an administration which has the confidence of the House and the public." This resolution was carried without a division. Lord Surry again moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the late changes in his Majesty's Councils were immediately preceded by dangerous and universal reports; that his Majesty's sacred name had been unconstitutionally abused, to affect the deliberations of Parliament; and that the appointments made were accompanied by circumstances new and extraordinary, and such as do not conciliate or engage the confidence of this House." Dundas moved, that "The Chairman do leave the chair." An active debate followed; his motion was negatived by 232 to 193, and Lord Surry's passed without a division. It was not till the close of the debate that the King's message was allowed to be heard. It related to the transfer of some German troops from America. The House did not adjourn until half-past seven in the morning.

To the general eye this debate was decisive. On the first day of his reappearance in the House, Pitt had been left in two minorities of 39 and 34, and beaten in five motions, two of which were directly against his tenure of office. As a minister, he seemed on the brink of ruin. With a House of Commons raging against him—totally, unrestrained without doors—as totally destitute of official assistance within, except in the person of Dundas, who stood by him with fearless steadiness—Pitt was left alone to meet the most practised debaters, the subtle intrigue, the whole weight of patrician influence, and the whole oratory of popular partisanship. We have no example furnished by the history of senates of such a mass of political influence being resisted successfully by any minister, however mature. Yet this was the trial of Pitt before he had attained his twenty-fifth year. Panegyric may be lavished on public abilities, but when was it ever so deserved? His eloquence might have found its equal in sums of extraordinary instances of precocious [illegible] strike the eye in the history of po- [illegible] but where is to be found the [illegible] with rashness,

Of this day of disaster, Pitt wrote a brief detail to the King at Windsor. His Majesty immediately answered him in language which a defeated minister has seldom heard from his king—language of firmness, dignity, and unshaken confidence. The royal letter was in this words:

"Mr Pitt cannot but suppose that I received his communication of the two divisions in the long debate, which ended this morning, with much uneasiness, as it shows the House of Commons much more willing to enter into any intemperate resolutions of desperate men, than I could have imagined. As to myself, I am perfectly composed, as I have the self-satisfaction of feeling I have done my duty. Though I think Mr Pitt's day will be fully taken up in considering with the other ministers what measures are best to be adopted in the present crisis, yet, that no delay may arise from my absence, I shall dine in town, and, consequently, be ready to see him in the evening, if he should think that would be of utility. At all events, I am ready to take any step that may be proposed to oppose this faction, and to struggle to the last period of my life. But I can never submit to throw myself into its power. If they in the end succeed, my line is a clear one, and to which I have fortitude enough to submit."

This manly and intelligent declaration of the royal mind, is a sufficient reply to those idle conjectures which represented the King's personal faculties to be inferior to his station. Nothing more forcibly expressed, or conceived more in the spirit of high deliberation, could have proceeded from any statesman in his dominions. Its results not less gave an answer to the equally idle notion that the King is constitutionally a cipher in the state. On this letter of the King the whole future turned. If he had made a pusillanimous communication to the minister, that minister must have given way. If he had even hinted at compromise, the minister must have felt the ground crumbling under his feet, and have considered thenceforth only how he might fall without degradation. But the King's solemn avowal that he felt the struggle as one in which there was no alternative between victory and disgrace—the pledge that he would resist the faction to the last moment of his being, and the noble fortitude of his concluding words—words in which he evidently contemplated exile or the scaffold—instantly fixed Pitt's determination, and, in that determination, fixed the fates of England down to this hour.

It is, fortunately for us, now a mere matter of speculation—what might have been the results of Fox's mastery of power on that occasion. He must have come to the Ministry as no minister had ever come before; with the consciousness, that having vanquished the monarch, corrupted the House of Commons, and overawed the people, he could have no antagonist in his wildest schemes of aggrandizement. We may perhaps not load him with the intentional guilt of conspiracy against the constitution. It is even possible, that from the moment of his assuming unqualified power, he might have desired to repair the breach through which he had stormed the constitution. But who shall tell how far this feeble recompense might be thus within his means? He too had his pledges. He had heaped responsibilities on himself, from which escape was impossible. He must have given additional power to the House of Commons which had achieved the victory for him. He must have diminished the authority of the Lords, of which the Commons were always jealous, and which had exhibited an adequate spirit of resistance to himself. Thus, the King reduced to the mere registrar of his will, and the Peers lessened of their privileges, the Constitution must have broken down before his march, and the Commons have been his body-guard. He would have become Dictator at the head of a Republic—a Civil Cromwell. But Cromwell, though he overthrew the throne, had left the elements of the Constitution behind him. He had not altered the constituency. Fox, the public advocate of a general change of the representation, must have altered the constituency, thrown the representation into a more popular form, and thus far prohibited the resurrection of English liberty. His first measure also would naturally have been that daring act, by which he had already attempted to master the throne, and which would now be essential to his mastery of the people. The infinite treasure of public corruption which lay open to his hands in the purse of India, could not have been suffered to lie idle. The Dictator would have felt that he was laying the foundation stone of his perpetual supremacy in an Indian Directory. The bill would have been passed, and the principles of the nation have been purchased by the lawless profusion of this lord of Hindostan. While this system was maturing and pullulating—while every interest of the country was gradually gathered under the shade of a government which spread its branches over them only to turn the common nutriment of national freedom into poison, and drop death on all that reposed within its circle, the French Revolution would have come. Through what scenes of rival horror England might have been destined to pass—or to what fearful consummation she might have hurried, while all the protecting powers of her constitution slept or were disarmed—her King a captive—her legislature factious and corrupt—her popular strength festered or frenzied, may exceed all limits of language. To what final and universal ruin all Europe might have been consigned by its own alternate weakness and violence when the great restrainer of evil, England, was helpless, or leading the way to inflammation—a slave bleeding away in every vein under the task masters, or a maniac tossing its torch at the head of European faction and rapine, to set fire to the last memorials of government and religion. Those scenes are terrors which must now rest in the contemplation of that high Providence above, which sees the future as the past, and spares man the misery of seeing the impending possibilities of [illegible] and course of national crime, [illegible] darkest desire to [illegible] willing pure [illegible] dignity of [illegible] habits, [illegible]

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yond all the decorums of debate in his speeches—and the unhesitating and avowed slave of pleasure in every shape—self-indulgent, contemptuous of public opinion in his personal gratifications—what political purity was to be expected from Fox, in the possession of boundless rule, with measureless wealth at his command, the patronage of an empire spreading over half the world awaiting his distribution, and but one care remaining, how to make this prodigious prosperity his own for ever?

Can it be thought the work of accident that, in the very hour when this extraordinary career, another individual should have been summoned to the public councils the direct reverse of him in all but vigour of genius? Grave, decorous, pure, too lofty in character to be reached even by libel—too manly to be shaken by the most imminent hazards—eminently honouring the decencies of private life—immeasurably superior to the temptations of public gain—severe, strenuous, and almost sacred in every view of personal conduct and national obligation; yet, instead of being fettered and frozen down by those gravequalities, bearing within his frame a spirit of fire, a noble elevation of mind which could soar with the highest, an ambition which spurned all things beneath the consummate glory of England, and a heroic devotion of heart, which, if the trial had come, would have rejoiced to mingle its ashes with the ashes of her last altar. In this language there is no exaggeration. It is substantiated by his labours, his councils, the impress of his whole policy—his life, his death. Pitt stamped his image and superscription on all that was sound and solid in the policy of his own day. There is not a great work of subsequent statesmanship existing, under whose foundations we should not find the coinage of that most gifted, most honoured, and most permanent name.

Pitt, on the evening for which the royal letter appointed the interview, received in person a renewal of the King's determination. His own had never wavered, and now, with additional confidence, he proceeded to combat the arts and force of faction. On the 14th, he introduced his bill for the government of India, placing the political interests of the company under the management of a board of control; but leaving the patronage and commerce in the hands of the company. But the Commons were still in the hands of Fox; and the bill, after proceeding a few stages, was thrown out at his dictation. But this question was rapidly merged in another, more "home to the hearts and bosoms" of the time. In allusion to some phrases in a speech of Mr Powis, expressing his wish for an united government, Fox, speaking to Lord Charles Spencer's motion for the removal of ministers, pronounced, "that though he neither courted nor avoided union with any party, and thus had coalesced with Lord North, yet that the present ministers had got into office by a conspiracy against the constitution;" qualifying this charge, however, with the personal compliment,—"I venerate the character of the young man who holds the reins of government at present; I admire his virtues, and respect his ability." In this debate the most remarkable speech was made by Dundas, a speech curiously and importantly applicable to the question which still so strongly presses on the English mind, the right of the King to choose his ministers. After congratulating the House on the judicial temper in which they were evidently about to treat this great question at last, and denying, with contempt, the old charge of secret influence, he seized on the main question with singular force and directness.

"His Majesty's present ministers have, I assert, been constitutionally chosen by him, who of address as this. This must necessarily be his private sentiment and soliloquy on the occasion. Therefore, I would beseech the House at once to name the man in whom alone they are determined to confide. We know their names already. Let us bring in a bill naming the right honourable gentleman and the noble lord *exclusive ministers* of this country *for a term of years*; for that, sir, is the plain English of the resolution. Except, indeed, that by the present motion, the House of Lords is exempted from any share in the nomination. Whereas, if it were a bill, it would not be the House of Commons alone that would name the ministers of this country."

To the statement made by Fox, that this was not a question, who should be minister? but a great constitutional question, Dundas irresistibly replied—"I meet the House on that ground and I request no more favour than this, that every man who thinks with the right honourable gentleman, that this *is not* a question, who shall be minister, will vote with him, and I am content that only the rest shall vote with me. I feel on this ground perfectly sure of finding myself to-night in a most respectable majority. I have no personal objections to the noble lord, or the right honourable gentleman. I is upon clear constitutional grounds that I resist this vote; and I call upon the independent part of the House to stand forth, and maintain the character, the moderation—for thus, I will venture to say, they will most effectually maintain the true consequence—of the British House of Commons. Let the House look well to its conduct this night; for this night it is about to decide *what is the Constitution of this country*. The assumption of power and privileges which did not belong to it has once proved the overthrow of this Constitution. We are verging towards the same precipice again—we are claiming to ourselves the right of appointing ministers—we are disclaiming the nomination of his Majesty without cause and *without trial*."

On this day Pitt was again defeated; the resolution was carried by 205 to 184. On the Friday following he was defeated once more; and the commitment of his India bill was thrown out by 232 to 214.

On the strength of this victory Fox moved the same night for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of Indian affairs, which he declared to be similar to his former one. Leave was given; and Fox, flushed with success, peremptorily demanded of the minister whether it was the intention of the Cabinet to dissolve Parliament, and prevent the progress of the bill. A new and curious scene was now exhibited. Pitt, with all his promptitude to speak, showed that he could not be *compelled* to answer. Fox, at the close of his speech, haughtily called on the minister "to rise and declare explicitly what was the true construction to be put on the King's language as to the continuance of the session." Pitt did not rise. Sir Grey Cooper then assailed him, declaring that "if Mr. Pitt persisted in his silence, the House should come to some resolution on the subject." A loud and general cry was now uttered from the Opposition for Pitt to rise. He was immovable. Fox then started from his seat, and, after a violent harangue, pronounced "that he could not speak of the sulky silence of the right honorable gentleman in any other terms than those of indignation." Pitt still made no reply. Mr. Dempster next attacked him, and declared against a dissolution. No notice was taken of the new assailant. The House was now in an uproar; and the most vehement cries called on the minister to submit. Still he merely smiled, and did not condescend to utter a word. General Conway then rose in great warmth, and, after upbraiding him for the contemptuous nature of his

his readiness to meet every new shape of difficulty, and the matchless resources, of eloquence and argument, and information which everydebate exhibited only more and more. The subject of a dissolution was again urged on him by his friends, and even by the higest authority. The King, convinced of the irreclaimable spirit of Opposition, strongly recommended the measure. In a letter of the 25th of this month, he said—"The Opposition will certainly throw every difficulty in our way. But we must be men; and, if we mean to save the country, we must cut those threads which cannot be unravelled. Half measures are ever pueile, and often destructive."

If additional evidence of Pitt's judgment were required, it would be given in the highest sense by his decision in this instance. The dissolution would palpably have relieved him of difficulties sufficient to overcome any steadiness but his own. It would have shown to all men the resolute temper of the King; would have largely diminished the number of his opponents, and in all events would have respited the minister from that perpetual contest, which impeded the whole business of the country. He now pondered the question again. He came to no hasty decision; gave full weight to every circumstance against his own opinion, and finally reverted to his former determination of waiting till a more fitting time. His reasons were these; he felt that the country, though awaking, was not yet sufficiently awake; that the conflict between the House and the constitution was not yet sufficiently understood to produce any effective loss of power to the Opposition; that Fox must be left to take his course in those precipitate measures which would inevitably alienate the national feeling; and that, when those things were done, and not till then, would be the time. Then a dissolution would displace the strength of the combined party for perhaps a long period of years.

During this deliberation, an effort which excited great attention was made by a meeting of country gentlemen at the St Alban's tavern, headed by Powis, Marsham, son of Lord Romney, and Grosvenor, member for Chester, to form a union of the leaders on both sides, and pacify the House. This attempt, founded much more on zeal than on discretion, soon fell to the ground. Pitt answered the proposal by saying "that he should be happy to cooperate with the wishes of so respectable a meeting in forming a more extended administration, if it could be done with principle and honour." The Duke of Portland, as the organ of that Opposition, answered in a more imperious tone—"That he should think himself happy in obeying the commands of so respectable a meeting; but the greatest difficulty to him, and, he imagined, the greatest difficulty to Mr. Pitt, was *Mr. Pitt's being in office*!"

This answer should have been regarded as setting the question at rest; for no man of common sense could have expected that Pitt would divest himself of authority merely to give his opponents an advantage; and, after thus acknowledging his inability to sustain himself, hope to gain from his weakness what he could not obtain by his strength. On a further application, Pitt proposed to the King, that to gratify the wishes of the St Alban's meeting, he should be permitted to have an interview once more with the Duke of Portland, "for the purpose of forming an united ministry." The proposal was received by his Majesty with surprise and agitation. But he replied, next morning, by the admirable letter, which it is due to his memory to give:—

"*Queen's House*, 30 m. past 10. A M.

"*February* 15, 1784,

"Mr Pitt is so well apprized of the mortification I feel at any possibility of ever again seeing the heads of Opposition in public employments, and more particularly Mr Fox, whose conduct has not been more marked against my station in the empire than against my person, that he must attribute any want of perspicuity in my conversation last night to that foundation. Yet I should imagine it must be an ease to his mind, in conferring with the other confidential ministers this morning, to have on paper my sentiments which are the result of unremitted consideration since he left me last night; and which he has my consent to communicate, if he judges it right, to the above respectable persons.

"My present situation is perhaps the most singular that ever occured in the annals of this or any other country; for the House of Lords, by a not less ma-

into effect. The thirteenth, Sir ROBERT SMIRKE declined to furnish plans for the improvement of the House. He might have foreseen that the task would have been more troublesome than profitable: and that among so many able competitors, he stood little chance of preference. The late fire, by abating the nuisance altogether, afforded him a clear stage for his operations; Parliament not sitting at the time, he, as the Government architect, at once got rid of all competition by securing the commission for providing temporary chambers. And a nice snug job he has made of it. Not satisfied with this, however, he has planned another and greater job,—no less than monopolizing the erection of the new Parliamentary Palace. Accordingly, he sends in a set of designs, ready cut and dry, in the hope that his plan may find favour in the eyes of the Committee. There are no others to compare with his; he being as yet in sole possession of the field, and supported by Government influence. He has thrown out a bait, too, in the tempting shape of economy; having, be it observed, furnished the only ground for effecting a saving, by his enormous and improvident expenditure on buildings that must or ought to be removed. He proposes that the temporary House of Lords shall be converted into the Library for the future House of Commons. Thus the symmetry of a vast pile of building is to be made subservient to its adaptation to a narrow Gothic apartment; the interior decorations of which we have the Duke of CUMBERLAND'S authority for describing, as being in "a damn'd Harlequin fashion." We were regretting that the fire had spared the new Royal entrance to the former House of Lords, lest the desire to preserve Sir JOHN SOANE'S costly vestibule should fetter the design for the new Houses. But the folly of building a palace to a passage is not greater than that of making it to fit a patched-up apartment.

Of the merit of Sir ROBERT SMIRKE'S design and plans we know nothing. Be they good or bad, to give him the exclusive preference is absurd and impolitic: moreover it is unjust, both to the nation who is to pay for the edifice, and to the architects of whom he would be taking precedence. Sir ROBERT SMIRKE'S pretensions are after all mediocre. His taste is not of a high order, and invention he lays no claim to. There are hundreds of architects quite as competent, and many of greater ability than he. But were he more distinguished than he is, why not have the benefit of the talent of others? If his design be excellent, competition will but show its merits more clearly: if not, it ought not to be adopted. We know that arguments are not wanting against the system of competition; the most plausible of which is, that the architects themselves are weary of it, and that the most eminent never think of sending in designs. But why is this?—Because the parties who make the award are generally influenced by favouritism: and the successful architect reaps the benefit of the ideas of others, who have their labour for their pains. This objection, however, applies not to fair competition, but to the jobbing that defeats it. If it were known that the best and fittest design would be adopted, and its author rewarded accordingly, there would be no lack of competitors, and no great difficulty in deciding upon the merits of the respective plans.

What course the Committee will recommend remains to be seen. The general apprehension is, that there is to be no competition. Indeed, judging from appearances, and from what fell from Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET the other night, the job seems already settled.* But the House may yet reject the report of the Committee, and we trust it will sanction no underhand proceedings.

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out. Sir, I ask, is it for their incapacity and insufficiency that you would overthrow them? (Hear, hear.) Then, sir, I insist that their incapacity and insufficiency shall be named in the motion. Let the House know on what grounds they give their vote. Let me tell you, sir, our constituents will ask to know why ministers, named by his Majesty, are instantly turned out by the House of Commons—turned out before they are tried—condemned, before they are accused!

"Sir, if this resolution means any thing, it is in the spirit of an address, requesting the King to appoint a new set of ministers. I beg, therefore, the House will go with me in considering how the royal mind must feel, and what short of language his Majesty must hold to himself upon such an address. 'You send me back the ministers I have just chosen. *Have I not then a right to choose my ministers?*' 'Certainly; yes,' you will say. 'But then what crimes have they committed? Certainly not one act of their administration is yet passed. Are they, therefore, without the confidence of the House of Commons. Are they men so unpopular, so incapable, so insufficient, that you will not bear with them even for a moment? Is the minister who devotes himself to the House of Commons particularly so unpopular and incapable? I had chosen him, I had singled him out as a man of talents, the most astonishing integrity, the most incorrupt of character, station most extraordinary. I had imagined him the favorite of the House of Commons. I had been taught to fancy, that in celebrating his name all my people joined in one voice of praise. Is it for this, therefore, that the House of Commons thus instantly condemn him? Is it on account of his unexampled reputation, that I am desired to withdraw my public confidence from such a man? It follows, no doubt, that you wish me to substitute characters as opposite as possible to his. You wish me to name some man or men in whom I can place no confidence, some man or men whom my people execrate, and in whom I myself, in perfect unison with my people, cannot confide. If such men are to be my only choice, if unpopularity, hatred, and distrust, are to be the great characteristics that form a minister in these days, it would be matter of the sincerest joy to me if the House of Com... my choice. L... *their minist*... ed to them... to play...

into power in secrecy, ... retaining it by corruption." Adding, "that they were now about to dissolve Parliament after sending their agents through the country to bribe the electors." Pitt now rose; but it was to call Conway to order; desiring him to specify the instances where corruption had been attempted; and telling him that he could not prove his assertion, and that the assertion which he could not prove he *ought not to have made*. "No man," said he, loftily "by whatever artifice,—by affected warmth or real anger,—shall draw me aside from that purpose which on mature deliberation I have formed. Individual members have no right to call upon me for replies to questions involving in them great public considerations. Nor is it incumbent on me to answer interrogatories put in the harsh language that has been used." Then, turning to Conway, and sternly rebuking him for the intemperance of his expressions, he electrified the House with one of those fine remembrances of the classics which never failed him. Slightly touching on that obvious disparity of their years, which might have justified intemperance on his side, while it should have produced gravity, wisdom, and moderation on that of the old general, he said, in the words of Scipio to Fabius,—"Si nulla alia re, modestia certe, et temperando linguam, *adolescens senem* vicero."

All the leading members of Opposition now successively repeated the demand; some with dexterity, some with violence, all urgently, and all in vain. At length Fox, hopeless of vanishing his determination, rose, for the fourth time, "to express his astonishment at the right honourable gentleman's silence, which he felt to be an insult to the House;" and, at two in the morning, moved an adjournment to the next day, when "he hoped members would attend, to take proper measures to vindicate the honour and assert the privileges of the House." The next day was Saturday, an unusual day for debate, but no time was to be lost in discharging the full wrath of the Commons on the imperturable minister. The threatened debate, however, produced ... thing more than a fearful speech ... Powis, who, though a grave ... the ridiculous habi...

your; and my subjects at large, in a much more considerable portion, are not less decided. To combat which, Opposition have only a majority of twenty, or, at most of thirty, in the House of Commons, who, I am sorry to add, seem as yet willing to prevent the public supplies. Though I certainly have never much valued popularity, yet I do not think it is to be despised, when arising from a rectitude of conduct, and when it is to be retained by following the same respectable path, which conviction makes me esteem that of duty, as calculated to prevent one branch of the Legislature from annihilating the other two, and seizing also the executive power, to which it has no claim.

"I confess I have not yet seen the smallest appearance of sincerity in the leaders of Opposition to come into the only mode by which I could tolerate them in my service—their giving up the idea of having the Administration in their hands, and coming in as a respectable part of one on a broad basis. And therefore I, with a jealous eye, look on any words dropped by them, either in Parliament or to the gentlemen of the St Alban's tavern, as meant only to gain those gentlemen; or, if carrying further views, to draw Mr Pitt, by a negotiation, into some difficulty.

"Should the ministers, after discussing this, still think it advisable that an attempt should be made to try whether an administration can be formed on a real, not nominal basis; and that Mr Pitt, having repeatedly, and as fruitlessly, found it impossible to get even an interview on what Opposition pretends to admit is a necessary measure, I will, though reluctantly, go personally so far as to authorize a message to be carried in my name to the Duke of Portland, expressing a desire that he and Mr Pitt may meet to confer on the means of forming an Administration on a wide basis, as the only means of entirely heating the divisions which stop the business of the nation. The only person I can think, from his office, as well as personal character, proper to be sent by me, is Lord Sydney. But should the Duke of Portland, when required by me refuse to meet Mr Pitt, more especially ... strange plea he has hitherto ... declare, that I shall ... address myself ...

"The ... even...

Commons to put a stop to the jobbing system, by which enormous sums have been paid for buildings that disgrace the country. Here is a good opportunity of making a beginning. The Members are personally interested in the matter; and their voices must decide upon the course to be adopted. Money is a secondary object; the great point is that it be well laid out. Deliberation and publicity are essential. We see what secrecy and precipitation have done already.

The present opportunity should be made available to improving the appearance of this part of the town. Such another is not likely to occur. With this view, a plan sketched by Mr. LAPIDGE, for avoiding danger from fire to Westminster Hall and Abbey, by isolating both edifices; and for otherwise giving space, air, and symmetry, to the neighbourhood, is deserving of attention. He proposes to perfect the exterior of Westminster Hall, to build new Law Courts between it and the River, and to transplant St. Margaret's Church to a space to be cleared for it, between the Abbey and College Street. In his plan the new Houses of Parliament occupy the present site, but with openings down to the River at each end, one showing the Abbey, the other leading to College Street; thus throwing open to view these fine public buildings from Parliament Street, the Bridge, and the River. Nearly all our street reforms have hitherto been crippled, and their utility as well as their beauty impaired, by the penny wise parsimony of sparing a few old houses. Let us hope this error will be avoided in the present instance.—*Spectator*.

Dissenters' Marriage Bill.—Sir J. Cam...